

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Djibouti Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Throughout 2019, WFP Djibouti took significant steps towards achieving results as defined by the five Strategic Outcomes under its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). The initial implementation period was extended from June to December 2019 through a Budget Revision – an opportunity to further tailor WFP’s interventions based on the evolving context. Subsequent programme modifications based on lessons learned were integrated into the new Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024), approved by WFP’s Executive Board in November 2019.

Contributing to the Government’s efforts to achieve Sustainable Development (SDG) Goal 2: Zero Hunger, WFP’s partnership with the government continued to be pivotal in addressing the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable Djiboutian households, as well as refugees and asylum seekers. Across the T-ICSP, WFP reached a total of 120,000 beneficiaries[1] through a combination of 4,905 mt unconditional resource transfers (in-kind food) and entitlements (cash-based transfers, CBT) valued at approximately USD 2 million.

More specifically, and in contribution towards SDG 2.2, WFP supported the government to deliver nutritious foods to more than 15,500 children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls to prevent and treat malnutrition. WFP contributed to SDG target 2.3 by supporting smallholder’s farmers to improve productivity and incomes while providing better access to water to breeders and their herds through the construction of water retention assets.

Through its Bilateral Service Provision, which includes storage, customs clearance, transport, and humanitarian cargo handling services, WFP contributed to SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals. Djibouti is a major hub for logistics support to Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Yemen. As such, WFP provided timely and cost-effective supply chain services thanks to its Humanitarian Logistics Base. In total, 17 Service Level Agreements were signed between WFP and humanitarian actors active in the region, including UN sister agencies. Though these agreements WFP hosted more 2 million mt of humanitarian cargo.

Partnerships for sustainable development was also strengthened through capacity building provided to Ministries, including the Ministry of Social Affairs (MASS) regarding social safety net implementation and the Ministry of Education, receiving technical support for the elaboration of a school feeding policy. Validated by the government, they will guide the transition of WFP’s school feeding programme to national ownership.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, in addition to the food assistance provided to approximately 19,500 refugees through its partnership with the *Office National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS), multilateral consultations were held with MASS to identify solutions to create a comprehensive national safety nets system, inclusive of refugees and their specific needs. Contributing to SDG 17, and in line with the national Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework, this dialogue demonstrates the importance of affording refugees with equitable access to basic services.

In urban areas, WFP supported the development of Djibouti’s social protection system by working with MASS to launch the *Programme National de Solidarite Famille* (PNSF). Through PNSF, households categorised as the most vulnerable received a monthly cash transfer of USD 56 per month, contributing to strengthening their food security level. These households are identified through the Social Register, managed by MASS. Data collection for the PNSF is managed through WFP’s beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE. SCOPE cards were distributed to heads of households and enable beneficiaries to redeem their vouchers at pre-selected retailers, expanding the choice of food commodities they can select.

In addition to the provision of school meals to approximately 19,500 students, including 9,226 girls in the five rural regions of Djibouti and the suburban area of Djibouti-city, WFP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and UNICEF, began the implementation of the school gardens pilot project in 21 schools, of which one was equipped with a hydroponic unit. The project will contribute to the diversification of the school children’s diet and educate them and their teachers, on nutrition practices.

Finally, in response to the devastating floods in November, WFP – in collaboration with UNICEF – supported the government by responding to the immediate food needs of 6,500 households (32,500 individuals). Assistance was provided through CBT (paper vouchers, cumulative value of USD 367,000) allowing recipients to redeem food commodities through a network of participating retailers. Thanks to this support, targeted households managed to better face immediate food needs while recovering their livelihoods.

86,927

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 1,006 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (463 Female, 543 Male)

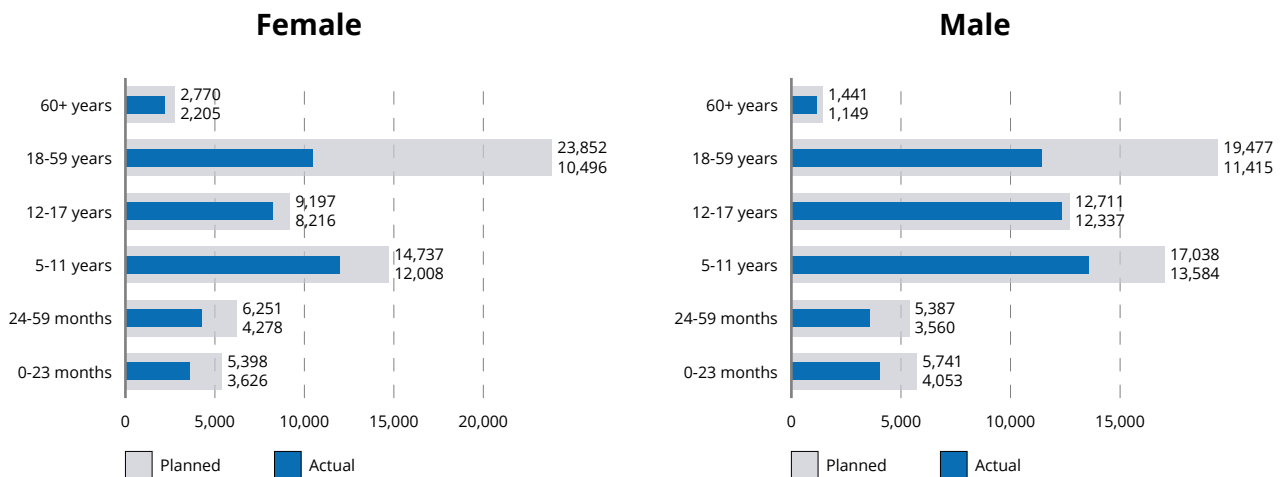


47% female

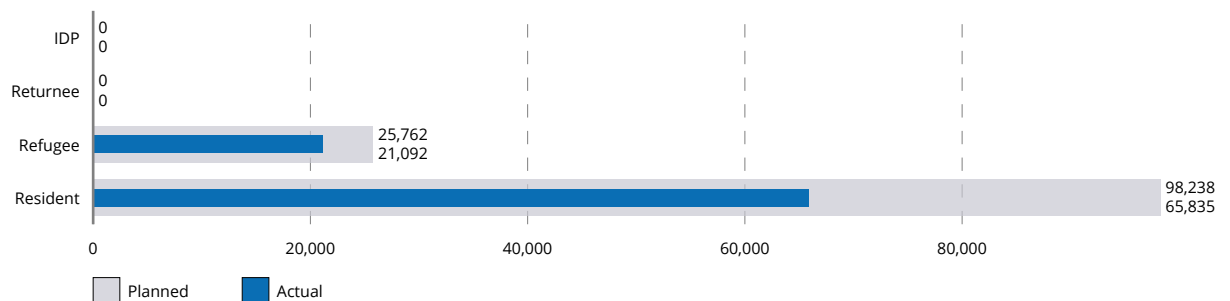


53% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

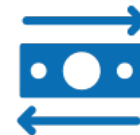


Total Food and CBT



4,905 mt

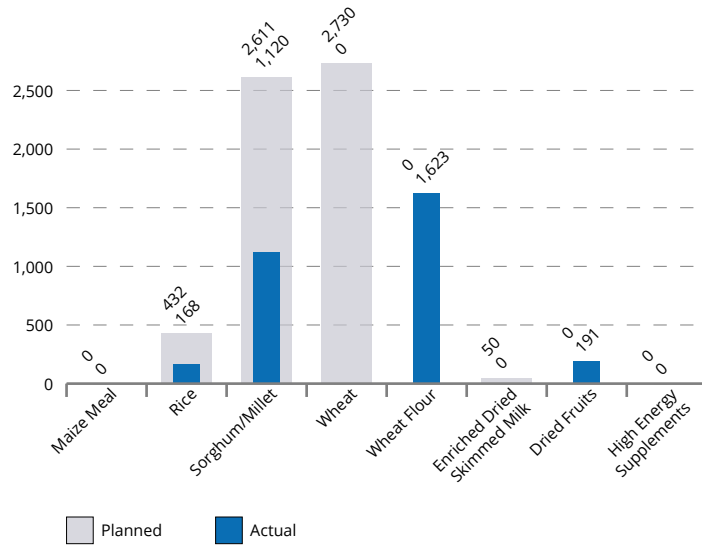
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 9,894 mt total planned



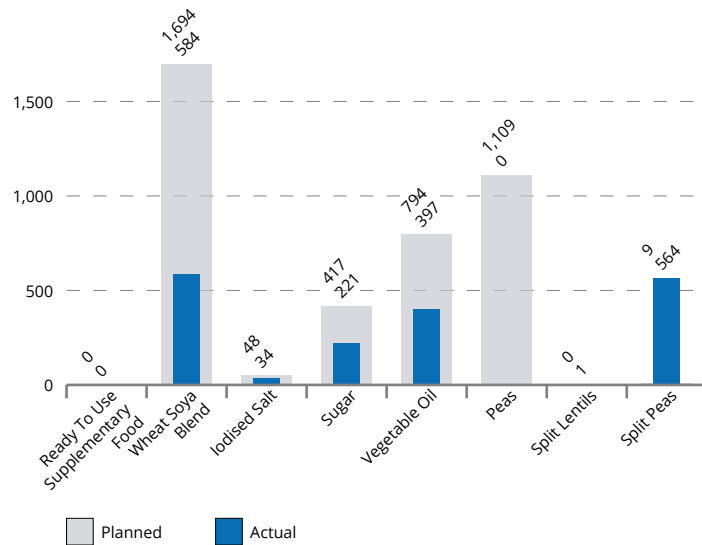
US\$ 1,955,051

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 3,766,500 total planned

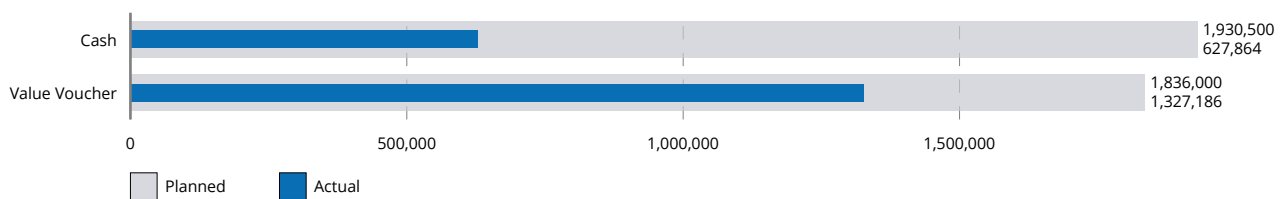
Annual Food Transfer



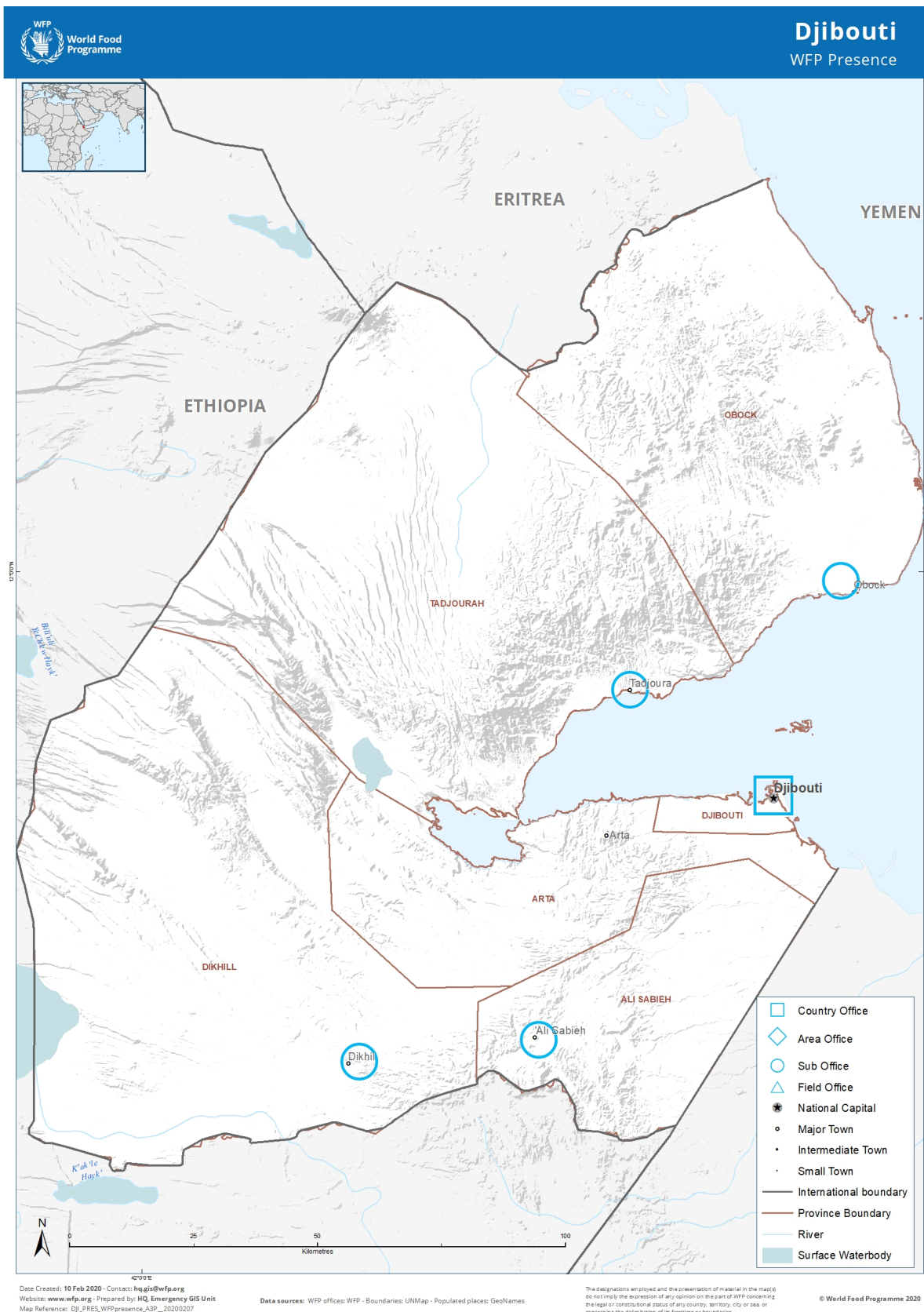
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Djibouti is one of the smallest countries in Africa by landmass and has a population of 957,000. Of this, more than 70 percent live in urban areas, predominantly concentrated in the capital, Djibouti City. The country is categorised as a lower middle-income country with a Human Development Index of 171 out of 189 countries[1]. Despite an expected GDP growth of 7.5 percent by 2020, as of 2017, 16 percent of the population live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90 per day[2][3].

Djibouti has hosted refugees from neighbouring countries since its independence in 1977. In total Djibouti hosts some 30,400 refugees, of which 19,500 are living in settlements; in 2015, a settlement was established in Markazi for incoming Yemeni refugees. Despite the commitment of the Government to implement the Comprehensive Refugee



Response Framework, challenges in the settlements are substantial due to their arid environment and to the lack of livelihoods opportunity. Consequently, refugees remain dependent on humanitarian assistance and food and nutrition security remains poor.

In 2019, Djibouti was affected by two months of drought during what should have been the rainy season and severe flooding in November, resulting in significant infrastructural damage in the capital. In response, WFP Djibouti supported the Government by distributing paper vouchers (USD 367,000) to be redeemed as food at pre-selected retailers.

Food insecurity remains highly pervasive, with the Integrated Chronic Food Security Phase Classification (IPC, December 2018) estimating some 280,000 people categorised as being chronically food insecure, approximately affecting one-third of the population. Compounded by a substantive dependency on food imports, Djibouti's agricultural production only meets 10 percent of domestic needs. Livestock and forestry activities employ approximately 1 percent of the population, conversely, the Government sector is the biggest employer, accounting for 43 percent. Regardless, reduced access to markets in rural areas, and a lack of basic services, including health and sanitation, have largely eroded communities' resilience.

Though the Standardised Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition (SMART) survey (April 2019), indicated a general improvement in the nutrition situation at national level, the Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate decreased from 18 percent in 2013 to 10 percent in 2019. Similarly, stunting rates decreased from 30 to 20 percent, however the nutrition situation remains a concern in rural areas – characterised by poor maternal nutrition and inadequate infant and young child feeding practices. WFP continued to work closely with Ministry of Health (MOH) and Ministry of Social Affairs to ensure access to stunting prevention services in areas with the highest prevalence of stunting. WFP maintained its partnership with MOH and UNICEF, supporting the implementation of moderate acute malnutrition treatment (MAM).

As part of a comprehensive package towards the continuum of care for the national HIV response, WFP provided food and nutrition support to people living with HIV and the affected households and Tuberculosis clients.

Economic gender inequality is high in Djibouti. Women's income per capita is less than half compared to men, despite women's right to equal treatment under labour laws. Women have fewer employment opportunities, accounting for only 36 percent of the labour force. Micro-finance schemes have been set up to encourage women's participation in the economy, however they often lack the collateral needed to obtain credit. Consequently, many women are employed in vulnerable and insecure informal sectors.

Through significant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, the national academic enrolment rate increased by 7 percent compared to 2018. WFP will continue contributing to the school feeding programme in order to build the capacity of the Government, working towards its gradual transition strategy towards a complete national takeover and ownership. On-going trainings are held for the activities' supporters. The objective is to provide all Djiboutian schoolchildren with a sustainable and healthy, varied school meal, based on local food commodities. This contributes to increased academic access and performance at school, as well as negating the likelihood of school-children dropping out.

The Djibouti's main port, Doraleh – the principal cargo transit point for Ethiopia – provides a key link for commercial transport routes to the Horn of Africa, including those that are part of the Belt and Road Initiative[4]. Recent investments in ports and railways from the Government are intended to enhance Djibouti capacity as a regional trade and logistics hub. The port also plays a critical logistical role in large-scale humanitarian emergency responses, such as that for Yemen. Through Strategic Outcome 5, WFP utilises its humanitarian logistic base to provide logistic assistance to UN and NGO partners, in Djibouti and neighbouring countries.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP Djibouti was resourced at 83 percent against the annual needs-based plan; 41 percent of the overall available resources were multi-year funding earmarked for 2020. Expected contributions from traditional donors allowed WFP to facilitate programming and provide unconditional food assistance to food insecure Djiboutian in urban and rural areas, as well as refugees. Though WFP was able to roll-out the majority of its planned activities, high levels of direct bilateral contributions – 77 percent of the total resourced – prevented the operation from effectively implementing underfunded programmes, such as food assistance for asset activities.

Flexible funding accounted for 11 percent of the annual needs-based plan and was utilised towards WFP's school feeding activity and nutrition support. Through these contributions, WFP Djibouti provided school meals throughout the school year (2018-2019) and allowed for the purchasing of nutrition commodities to treat acute malnutrition for children aged 6 to 59 months.

WFP Djibouti conducted a budget revision during the second quarter of the year, extending the transitional interim country strategic plan through to the end of 2019, facilitating the smooth transition to the 2020 Country Strategic Plan. Through the revision, WFP adjusted its nutrition support and beneficiary figures to be better aligned with the implementation of the operation.

Thanks to early confirmation of contributions, WFP Djibouti accessed its internal lending mechanisms, such the Global Commodity Management Facility, to purchase commodities at favourable prices for most of its activities. WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account (IRA) was utilised to respond to the devastating floods that occurred at the end of November.

Strategic Outcome 1, in support of refugee operations, was resourced at 95 percent of the total annual budget plan and comprised allocated resources during the year plus the carry-over from 2018. This allowed WFP to provide comprehensive food and nutrition support throughout 2019, reaching approximately 19,000 refugees.

Strategic Outcome Two, focusing on improving food security of urban and rural Djiboutian households including through asset creations, was resourced at 80 percent of the annual needs-based plan. This consisted of allocated resources received during the year plus the carry-over from 2018; excluding a multi-year allocation moved to 2020, as well as an advance from WFP's internal lending mechanism, USD 7.2 million and USD 1.2 million respectively. While funding streams earmarked for food assistance for assets were underfunded, cash distributions targeting urban areas took advantage of a multi-year contribution, allowing the activity to go forward uninterrupted.

Strategic Outcome Three focusing on school feeding, was resourced at 80 percent of the annual needs based plan and consisted of allocated resources during the year plus the carry-over from 2018. Despite reduced donor interest, WFP Djibouti had adequate flexible funding to cover three academic semesters, reaching approximately 16,500 school children.

Under Strategic Outcome Four, activities 5 and 6, related to nutrition support to children 6-59 months, Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls, and malnourished ART and Tuberculosis/Directly Observed Treatment clients, was resourced at only 52 percent of the annual needs based plan, inclusive of allocated resources and carry-over from 2018.

Through the Bilateral Service Provision, WFP provided partners in Djibouti and operating into the region, with full cost-recovery supply chain services through its Humanitarian Logistics Base. Approximately USD 920,000 of final invoices were issued for services rendered in 2019. The projected revenue to be received represents 95.4 percent of Strategic Outcome 5 cooperating partner budget (January - June).

In addition, WFP's Humanitarian Logistic Base capacities were used for service provision to the *Agence Djiboutienne de Developpement Social (ADDS)*, procuring and stocking commodities used for programmes implemented by the government.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$5,311,553	\$545,185	\$5,040,859	\$2,894,654

The Government of Djibouti and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that there are approximately 30,400 refugees and asylum seekers residing in Djibouti: Somalia (47 percent), Ethiopia (32 percent), Yemen (16 percent) and Eritrea (4 percent). Over 70 percent of refugees are hosted in the settlements of Ali-Addeh, Holl, Holl and Markazi, while the remaining 30 percent reside in the urban areas of Djibouti, Ali Sabieh, and Obock.

To support Government efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, WFP Djibouti provided food assistance to all registered refugees in the three settlements through the *Office of Nationale d'Assistance aux Refugies et aux Sinistres* (ONARS). WFP implemented nutrition treatment and prevention programmes as part of its contribution to ending all forms of malnutrition, providing nutrition assistance to children aged 6-59 months, as well as Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLWG). In contribution to SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals, WFP continued to work with the Government, enhancing the capacity of ONARS and other national systems to address food security related challenges, and developing solutions that contribute towards achieving SDG 2.

Activities under this outcome were 95 percent funded, though part of the funds were received towards the end of the year. With an expenditure of more than 60 percent, WFP provided food assistance to approximately 20,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers (45 percent women) in the three settlements – a combination of unconditional resource transfers (in-kind food) and entitlements (cash-based transfers, CBT). Due to late in the year donor contributions, WFP was unable to increase the value of CBT from USD 2.85 to USD 5.7 (per individual, per month) through the proportional reduction of in-kind food equivalent to 3 kg of wheat flour per month. This had been scheduled for the second quarter of 2019, with the aim to provide beneficiaries greater choice of foods in the marketplace. In consultation with the ONARS, WFP maintained its food assistance through to the end of 2019, providing a total of USD 627,864 through CBT and distributing 2,806 mt of in-kind food assistance.

WFP supported 460 children aged 6-59 months and over 160 PLWG with nutrition support for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. More than 1,200 children aged 6-23 months and 860 PLWG received nutrition commodities to prevent from both acute and chronic malnutrition. PLWG benefited from counselling and training sessions on nutrition education for the refugee community.

In January 2020, WFP conducted a Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) survey in the three settlements to assess the programme performance. In Ali-Addeh and Hol-Hol settlements, initial results indicated that the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption scores (FCS) slightly exceeded the baseline values by 1.2 percent and 1.8 percent respectively, following a significant drop in 2018. Changes can be attributed to the increased vulnerabilities experienced by the refugees in 2018 compared to 2019.

In 2018, refugees had reduced access to income opportunities after NGOs and UN agencies stopped hiring them in settlement camps, increasing the number of refugees relied wholly on WFP food assistance. Additionally, there was an influx of new refugees who had higher level of food insecurity compared to those who had stayed in the camp longer. Moreover, the 2018 and 2019 FSOMs were conducted during different seasonal timeframes. The 2018 assessment was conducted in October, corresponding to the last month of the hot season when food availability is scarce. Results were further compounded by the limited availability of livelihood opportunities within the host communities, due to the latter's migration to higher grounds or travel to Somalia and Ethiopia in search of alternate livelihoods. The 2019 assessment was conducted in January 2020, following the heavy rains and flooding in December 2019. According to FEWS NET[1] reports, the above average rainfall across Djibouti increased pasture growth, water availability, and livestock health and productivity contributing to improvements in food security. Purchasing power was also stable compared to previous seasons as the prices of staple foods were near average, indicating that refugees receiving cash assistance could purchase more food for less.

Livelihood intervention also contributed to improved food security. The Youth entrepreneurship programmes, funded by World Bank and the Government of Djibouti through the National Agency of Social Development (ADDs), was launched in the rural areas – inclusive of refugees living in the settlements. The programme enhanced access to alternative livelihoods beyond food assistance, while also contributing to self-reliance of refugees in Hol-Hol and Ali-Addeh. WFP faced operational and programmatic challenges in Markazi camp, stemming from inadequate coordination in the humanitarian sector, affecting implementation of activities. The planned introduction of the multi-purpose cash modality in the Markazi refugee settlement, scheduled for July and targeting all the registered refugees, was put on hold. Furthermore, uncoordinated distributions from other partners[2] targeting the same

households as WFP, resulted in programme re-adjustments to avoid duplication of food and cash assistance. Consequently, WFP held consultations with King Salman Foundation (KSF) and agreed on an approach that would reinforce partnership and complementarity. KSF provided a food basket covering the needs of a five-person household food; following the revision of the implementation plan, WFP provided assistance to 1,013 people in Markazi settlement. This partnership will continue until March 2020.

Despite these joint efforts, the food security situation in Markazi settlement showed a substantial deterioration. Households with a poor FCS decreased from 64 percent (2018 follow-up value) to 37 percent. Although further analysis should be conducted to understand this substantial decrease, qualitative data indicates that Yemeni refugees were selling part of their received food assistance, to cover other essential needs. Subsequently, assistance provided did not last for a whole month.

Nutrition outcomes showed positive improvements, moderate acute malnutrition recovery rates for both boys and girls slightly improved in Ali Addeh and Hol Hol at 85 percent and 98 percent respectively. The same trend was observed in Markazi, where the recovery rate increased from 52 percent in May 2018 to 81 percent in January 2020. This is attributed to improved healthcare practices, nutrition counselling, and enhanced sanitation measures. Moreover, some of the challenges observed in 2018 that acted as barriers to childcare were addressed. This includes the provision of Kerosene to prevent women from walking long distance to collect firewood, as a result, women were able to dedicate more time to childcare.

WFP will continue working in close collaboration with Ministry of Health, having taken over the management of health centers located in the refugee settlements from international NGOs and UNHCR. Under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)[3] and following the Government's request, WFP provided technical support and guidance for the inclusion of refugees into the National Social Protection System and the national health insurance scheme[4]. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity and UNHCR, WFP conducted a socio-economic survey, as well as an assessment on the value of an appropriate Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), in the refugees' settlements and Djibouti City. Results will inform programme design and implementation, including a review of assistance and the integration of refugees into national social safety net programs.

The humanitarian community is increasingly shifting towards CBT assistance in the refugee response plan. The Cash Working group, established in 2018 and consisting of the Government, NGOs, and UN agencies, provide strategic leadership and technical support in cash assessments, review of market opportunities and mapping of financial services in the settlements and their localities. Accordingly, WFP Djibouti is exploring opportunities to increase the cash component of the food basket and introduce its beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, in the settlements.

Strategic outcome 02

Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,047,653	\$1,100,753	\$13,268,523	\$3,456,229

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP works to provide adequate access to food for Djiboutian rural and urban vulnerable populations in targeted regions during the lean season (May-September). Through its comparative advantage in this area, WFP's unconditional relief assistance to rural areas was crucial to remote food insecure communities where resilience activities are not feasible – predominantly due to a lack of water and underdeveloped market infrastructure. WFP programmes are aligned with Government efforts to establish a framework that works towards reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger and 17: Partnership for the Goals.

In 2019, WFP maintained its support to reach approximately 12,500 vulnerable people in the five rural districts: Arta, Ali sabieh, Dihkil, Tadjourah, and Obock, with a food basket composed of 400 g of cereals; 60 g of yellow split peas; 30 g of vegetable oil, and 20 g of sugar. However, due to a delay in the shipment of the main commodities and to avoid a potential reduction in refugees' food basket, WFP had no other option but to prioritise the Strategic Outcome 1 related emergency response[1]. Consequently, only two distributions out of the five initially planned could take place.

Despite the delay in the shipment of the main commodities, the percentage of households with adequate food consumption score had increased from 49.4 in 2018 to 56.25 in 2019, with the same proportion being approximately applied for both men and women. Similarly, the percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies increased from 38.6 in 2018 to 59.2 in 2019. This may be attributed to the timing of the monitoring survey; two months after an unusually heavy rain season, there was notable increase in vegetation resulting in greater animal fodder growth. This contributed to an increase in animal husbandry and directly benefited the incomes of the targeted

population.

In urban areas, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) in rolling out the *Programme National Solidarité Famille* (PNSF)[1], thanks to a multiyear contribution. As a result, approximately 3,900 households (19,710 individuals) in the communes of Balballa and Boulaos (in Djibouti city) benefited from a monthly cash-based transfer through an e-voucher (value of USD 45). The entitlement was delivered through WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE. This modality allowed beneficiaries to redeem their entitlement through a network of 24 retailers, previously assessed, sensitised, and registered with WFP. In doing so, WFP secures the dignity of beneficiaries, providing them with the means to make informed food-based decisions and selecting where and when they make their purchases. In 2019, WFP injecting approximately USD 1,320,000 into the local economy using this modality of assistance. Furthermore, WFP strengthened the capacities of the MASS by providing technical skills trainings on monitoring and evaluation, as well as providing resources to strengthen policy creation.

WFP's implementation of the PNSF is in direct support to the Government's social protection sector. The beneficiary lists for PNSF were provided by MASS from the social registry on the basis of nationally defined vulnerability. The transfer of these lists took longer than anticipated, resulting in delays to planned distributions. Household registration was also done in a phased approach. These factors contributed to the overall under performance, as compared to the planned target of delivering assistance to 4,000 households during 2019. Consequently, FSOM results highlight an increase in the percentage of households categorised by poor FCS, from 5.8 percent to 22.7 percent in 2018 and 2019 respectively. When implemented in 2020, the following round of indicator results are expected to show improvements in this area.

Through the recruitment of an international consultant seconded to MASS, WFP Djibouti supported the development of a plan designed to facilitate the inclusion of refugees in the national health care system. The consultant contributed to the development of the *Programme d'Assurance Social Sante* (PASS), a government led initiative that which aims to provide free health care to the most vulnerable households.

In line with WFP's CBT assistance to urban areas, a feasibility study was carried out in July 2019 to assess if providing cash entitlements, instead of in-kind food assistance, would be beneficial in the rural areas. The report is in the process of being validated; outcome results will dictate the need to augment the current design of food assistance for assets activities.

Enhancing the resilience of rural populations to climate-based chronic shocks is another area of intervention planned to contribute in the achievement of this strategic outcome. In line with SDG 17, and in order to maximize the impact of its interventions, WFP prioritised geographical locations where Rome-Based Agencies collaboration is present, as well as where key food security actors like the World Bank are operating. Operationally, WFP worked with its main partner, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other agricultural cooperatives for its food assistance for Assets activity. As a result, 1,347 participants in asset creation and livelihood activities received 703 mt of food assistance, valued at approximately USD 882,000. Assets built included the construction of water retention infrastructure, soil regeneration, increasing the produce yield of smallholder farmers. Despite delays in the distributions, the percentage of households using emergency coping strategies decreased from 20.4 in 2018 to 7.40 in 2019 and the Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index decreased from 17 to 11.4. These results demonstrate the positive achievements of assets created in the last five years, contributing to improvement on the environment, soil quality, and livelihood of beneficiaries.

For the first time ever, WFP Djibouti and the Food and Agriculture Organisation succeeded in obtaining a combined donation for water mobilization and soil regeneration activities in three regions, Tadjourah, Obock, and Dikhil. The assets created as a result of these partnerships were diverse, such as shallow wells and tanks; hectares of degraded hillsides were rehabilitated and kilometres of feeder roads were built, providing access to remote regions. In coastal areas affected by climate change, rehabilitation activities carried out including the clearing of mangroves and establishing an *Avicennia* plants nursery[2]. Initial results of these environmental activities have included an improvement of soil and water quality, an increase in biodiversity, and productivity in fishery resources.

In order to improve the nutrition status of participants committed to food assistance for assets activities, the programme integrated nutrition activities. Through these activities, 281 women were recruited and trained in nutrition. In total, these women carried out 1,814 cooking, health, and sanitation sensitisation classes, and reached 3,273 pregnant or lactating women.

To improve the operational management, ownership, and sustainability of livelihood programmes in two of the targeted rural regions, Tadjourah and Obock, WFP conducted two Seasonal Livelihood Programming workshops in September, gathering 30 partners and community leaders. Through a consultative process, local authorities and other stakeholders were informed on possible WFP interventions scheduled throughout the year. Outcomes of these discussion will be used as an advocacy tool for future funding opportunities and take advantage of collaborative areas related to resilience activities.

Strategic outcome 03

School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,302,422	\$238,253	\$1,037,242	\$627,473

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided school meals to 19,585 children in the five rural regions of Djibouti and the suburban area of Djibouti-city, based on the attendance of preschool, primary, and middle schools. Schools targeted for assistance were identified based on areas with persistent food insecurity challenges, as well as where enrolment rates were among the lowest in the country.

Thanks to a combination of WFP and government-supplied commodities, school children received a morning snack and a diversified midday hot meal, contributing to their overall kilo-calorie intake and maintaining attentiveness during the school day. WFP-provided a food basket of cereals, sugar, peas, vegetable oil, Super Cereal, and iodized salt for the morning snack and cereals, vegetable oil, iodized salt for the midday hot meal. In addition to this, the government supplied fresh food such as fruits, vegetables, meat, fresh milk, as well as condiments. The government also developed a menu and a recipe guide to be used by schools to ensure balanced and nutritious meals. As a result, the attendance rate for both boys and girls in 2019 was 99.93 and 99.94 percent respectively. The enrolment rate for both boys and girls were 5 and 10 percent respectively. This increase could be attributed to a number of contributing factors, such as the increase in the number of children enrolling at the start of the school year in September; the distribution of take-home rations (THR) for girls and boys during the last quarter of 2019; greater awareness of parents to register and send schoolchildren living in rural areas; and monetary distributions part of the government's national solidarity family program.

The academic dropout rate for school children was low, with girls accounting for only 0.1 percent. Boys are encouraged to continue and finish school, however due to cultural norms, girls disproportionately drop-out of school to help their mothers with household tasks. To support efforts to address this challenge, WFP distributed a THR of vegetable oil to schoolgirls in grades 3 to 5, with the requirement of at least 80 percent attendance. Though this incentive, WFP reached a total of 7,388 beneficiaries, including family members. The THR served as an incentive for parents to send their girls to school and maintain their enrolment through to the 9th grade. In addition, WFP provided an in-kind food incentive to 1,318 cooks; the incentive was inclusive to the food needs of family members. Furthermore, in an effort to address environmental challenges – including energy conservation – WFP built 15 shelters and 30 energy-efficient stoves in 15 schools. Additionally, 192 aprons were distributed to 96 cooks working in participating schools, as an advocacy effort to increase awareness of basic hygiene education.

Throughout 2019, as part of WFP's corporate South-South and triangular cooperating initiative, WFP Djibouti facilitated the attendance of two Djiboutian government officials to the '4th Edition of Africa Day of School Feeding Meeting and Commemoration' in Abidjan, Nigeria, (28 February – 1 March). The event's theme focused on investing in endogenous school feeding to eradicate hunger, support inclusive education for all including refugees, and displaced people in Africa.

WFP continued to strengthen national school feeding by implementing actions elaborated during the Systems Approach for Better Education Results-School feeding (SABER-SF) exercise, conducted in 2017. This plan aims to enhance government capacities in political framework, financial, institutional, and coordination capacity. As a result, a national school feeding policy was validated in June 2019 and includes priority actions to ensure school feeding as an essential tool for achieving the national education goals. Additionally, a revision for the management of acute malnutrition, the national nutrition policy and its operational plan protocol was reviewed. In 2019, the government allocated more than USD 2 million towards the procurement of complementary school feeding foods, WFP commodities, and the transportation of students.

In collaboration with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), WFP rolled out a joint school garden project. Through the establishment of school gardens in rural schools, this project will contribute to strengthen education practices and increase nutritional awareness. At the pedagogical level, teachers will educate students how to maintain a garden, become familiar with the different types of vegetables and fruits, and how to take care of plants. From a nutritional perspective, the fruits and vegetables produced by the garden will help improve meals in the school canteen. Holistically, students will be contributing, in part, to the management and operation of school canteens. Among the 21 schools enrolled in this initiative, one has been equipped with a hydroponic unit to sensitise children on innovations in agricultural technology. While FAO directed knowledge transfers on technical expertise and the provision of seeds, in December, WFP trained 42 headmasters, teachers, and government official in nutrition and hygiene best practices.

In 2020, WFP will continue to train cooks on nutrition, good hygiene practices, and safe food preparation and storage. This project currently operates throughout all five regions Djibouti and covers the 21 schools enrolled in the joint school garden project. As part of this initiative, the first cohort of student (30 girls and 30 boys) participated in educational activities in the school garden, these included setting up nurseries, establishing the drip irrigation system, garden maintenance, and harvesting of produce.

Strategic outcome 04

Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,052,422	\$254,253	\$1,063,034	\$641,922

Following the suspension of nutrition activities for more than 1.5 years, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and an action plan with the Ministry of Health in December 2018. This agreement allowed for the resumption of nutrition programmes in all health centers, commencing in March 2019. WFP nutrition activities included Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention for children under five and Pregnant Lactating Women, as well as providing assistance to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) patients and Tuberculosis patients undergoing directly observed treatment short course (DOTS).

WFP interventions are in line with the National Development Objective related to widespread coverage of healthcare, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Strategic Priority Four, which aims to strengthen social services and create inclusive human development.

Though Strategic Outcome Four was only funded at 52 percent, WFP managed to reach the majority of the planned beneficiaries for MAM treatment - despite delays in the resumption of the activities. The MAM programme was rolled-out and implemented across all five regions of Djibouti, targeting children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). Using the health centers as an entry-point, WFP provided a specialised nutritious product[1] to enable beneficiaries to meet their basic nutrition requirements. Monitoring data results indicated that in rural areas, the recovery rate for children 6-59 months, as well as PLWG affected by moderate acute malnutrition, reached 78 percent. However, in urban area, the same indicator highlighted a recovery rate of 52 percent.

While further data collection and analysis is required to explain the disparity between urban and rural areas, it may in part be attributed to the movement of urban communities to neighbouring countries during the hot season, thereby affecting the default rate during the monitoring period.

Throughout 2019, WFP Djibouti faced major operational challenges – particularly regarding to the weak coordination of data collection with the Ministry of Health. This resulted in a lack of reliable comparative data required to assess and verify beneficiary information, needed by WFP to establish planning and implementation for its activities. Furthermore, though the Ministry had communicated its intention to increase the visibility of community stakeholders at global fora on malnutrition, actions taken were not substantive. Subsequently, a number of children enrolled in activities under this Strategic Outcome were not retained for a sufficient period of time to garner the desired results, which can attributed to a lack of follow-up in remote areas.

Through the *Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social* (ADDS), the prevention of acute malnutrition programme was implemented in the Obock and Dhikhil regions, selected due to their high global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of more than 15 percent, exceeding the WHO threshold. Activities under this programme included provision of specialized nutritious food[2]. Targeted beneficiaries were mainly populations who had migrated from rural areas to these two districts, as a result of having lost a substantial part of their livestock due to effects of severe climate change.

WFP's interventions were complemented by social behaviour change communication sessions that focused on educating beneficiaries on the correct use of food assistance. Within these sessions, WFP included specific behavioural change components for the different target groups. Awareness building sessions discussed areas including a balanced diet, hygiene, water and sanitation, food preparation, complementary feeding, exclusive breast feeding, and prenatal and postnatal consultations.

Due to recurrent funding issues, as a result of ADDS no longer having the resources to continue – costs were initially covered by the World Bank – WFP's prevention programme ended in July. With adequate funding WFP is expected to resume the programme in March 2020; results from the SMART survey with better inform WFP's programming and realign assistance with the latest findings.

Djibouti is a net-importer country and heavily relies on the importation of food (up to 90 percent), exposing people to external shock factors and negatively affecting the food basket of the household. Indicators collected through the food

security outcome monitoring survey indicate that on 32 percent of children (aged 6--23 months) receive a minimum acceptable diet; pregnant and lactating women and girls fared worse, 28.5 percent in Dickhil and 19.7 percent for Obock. To mitigate some of these challenges, WFP began holding consultation meetings with UNICEF, similarly affected, to enhance the coordination of data collection. WFP also actively contributed to the development of the National Plan for Health Development. Moving forward, WFP Djibouti plans to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health in relation to stock management and to provide technical support in updating the national community-based management of acute malnutrition guidelines.

As part of a comprehensive package along the continuum of care, supporting the national HIV response, WFP maintained its food and nutrition support for people enrolled in antiretroviral treatment (ART) and Tuberculosis (TB) clients undergoing directly observed treatment short course (DOTS). A total of 93 ART clients, as well as 35 TB ambulatory (and their family members), benefitted from nutrition support[3] food assistance, while 123 TB DOTS clients benefitted from a full food parcel[4]. This translated into a continuous increase of the nutritional recovery rate reaching 96 percent with a default rate of only 3 percent.

Through the implementation of HIV policy in WFP programs, and in line with the UNAIDS Results Framework, WFP Djibouti sought to improve social protection for people affected by HIV and their families. WFP advocated for their inclusion in the *Programme Nationale de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF), which resulted in the first 10 families receiving a monthly transfer of USD 45 per month under the current activity, consisting of social safety nets to vulnerable households.

Strategic outcome 05

The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,405,319	\$320,132	\$1,336,105	\$290,201

In 2019, WFP provided partners across the Horn of Africa and in the Middle East – specifically emergency response to the Yemen crises – with timely and cost-effective supply chain services through the Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB), located in Djibouti, and warehouse space at the Port of Djibouti. Services offered through Bilateral Service Provision (BSP) included storage facilities (9,000 sqm of dry storage and 1,200 sqm of temperature-controlled storage), customs clearance, transport, and humanitarian cargo handling services. A total of 17 Service Level Agreements (SLAs) were signed throughout 2019 between WFP and humanitarian actors in the region, including UN agencies and international NGOs such as *Action Contre la Faim*.

WFP offered partners the possibility to benefit from a wide range of logistics services: renting warehouse space, customs clearance, organizing transport (land, sea or air), use of the Container Freight Station, silos with 40,000 mt capacity, and renting the facilities at the HLB for trainings and conferences. In 2019, a total of 16 organizations stored 2,146 mt of cargo at with WFP storage facilities. Through WFP, the BSP also facilitated custom clearances, handling, and the transfer of 3,631 mt of commodities for the humanitarian community, including International Organization for Migration, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and *Medecins du Monde*.

In addition, 14 bulk carriers completed discharge of 325, 919 mt of WFP cargo at Doraleh Multipurpose Port (DMP) and *Société Djiboutienne de gestion du Terminal Vraquier* (SDTV). Regarding land-based corridors, 352,485mt of WFP food transited through Djibouti ports to Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen, and within Djibouti. Of this, some 7,044 trucks were loaded with the cargo and transited to various locations in Djibouti and Ethiopia. Some 35,500 mt of cargo were stored at the HLB silos, filling 89 percent of its capacity, in preparation to be dispatched to Ethiopia. The HLB predominantly serves as a transit storage facility, with the exception of cargo for distribution within Djibouti. These services were made available for the wider humanitarian community on full cost-recovery. WFP's objective is to develop a strategic long-term development project for bilateral services to enable the humanitarian community to operate in the region.

To facilitate humanitarian assistance to the Yemen crisis, WFP continued to provide air transport services from Amman and Djibouti, using an Airbus and an Embraer 135 respectively. By the end of the year, the WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operated a total of 484 flights (compared to 391 in 2018) with two jet aircraft, operating three days a week from Djibouti to four destinations in Yemen. Through this, WFP maintained access to Yemen and coordinated the UNHAS transportation of 18,497 passengers from 17 UN Agencies and 56 international NGO agencies.

Through Activity 8, WFP contributed to the needs of the labour market through its programmes related to the logistics, transport, and customs sectors. Supply chain and transport trainings resulted in 800 young food-insecure participants

being able to enter or reintegrate into the logistics, customs and transport labour markets. To address gender barriers, WFP sought to ensure that 50 percent of the participants were female. In partnership with Government, feeding into sustainable development goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals, these trainings also strengthened the capacities of the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Trainings (MENFOP), facilitating trainings of trainers and training platforms.

Building on the success of Activity 8, WFP signed a letter of agreement with the MENFOP and defined a work plan with implementing partners such as UNHCR for refugees' trainings. Following a year-long process that began in 2018, WFP finalised the first phase of the vocational training project that focused on the Training of Trainers. WFP established a one-month technical skills training course and taught 24 teachers from MENFOP, of which 14 were women. As part of the vocational training programme in transport and logistics, WFP Djibouti and the MENFOP have concluded an agreement to jointly launch trainings at the WFP humanitarian logistics hub.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Due to a lack of gender-related data collected by the Government, there are few national statistic indicators related to needs of women, men, girls, and boys. This is despite the establishment of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Family Planning, created in 2008 and mandated to ensure the advancement of women, family welfare, and social affairs. Subsequently, outside of WFP implemented monitoring surveys and the inclusion of gender indicators in assessments, the lack of a comparative baseline built on national statistics puts the humanitarian community at a distinct disadvantage.

In order to address some of the gender biases aligned with food insecurity, and towards the empowerment of women and girls, WFP launched food assistance for assets (FFA) activities that considered cultural norms. As such, 281 women trainers in better nutrition behaviour benefited from non-labour-intensive alternative activities, increasing the inclusion of women in FFA. The overall indicator reported a 25 percent female participation rate, which coincides with the targets set for this activity.

Through FFA, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) was promoted as a key gender-protection tool in September 2019 in Tadjourah and Obock regions. Results from the food security outcome monitoring survey, conducted in January 2020, highlighted positive trends in the decision-making process for women receiving WFP food assistance in refugee settlements. Further analysis of the data revealed however, that the demography of the settlements played a significant role. Both Hol Hol and Ali Adeh settlements, located in the South, comprises largely of Somalis and Ethiopians; the indicator showed that 87 percent of women were responsible for the use of food assistance, a 3 percent increase from 2018. Conversely, in the Markazi settlement, the situation has significantly deteriorated. The same indicator has dropped from 54 percent in 2018 to 36 percent in 2019. Food-related assistance provided by other humanitarian organisations to refugees residing in the Markazi settlement reduced over a period of time. In part, this can be attributed to the inverse increase of men taking control over household expenditure.

In rural food insecure areas, the percentage of women making decision over the food slightly increased for general food distribution and food assistance for assets activities. However, the rate of joint decision made by men and women decreased in food assistance for assets and will require further gender sensitisation. In urban areas, close to 100 percent of the decision-makers are women. Assistance in urban areas is provided and facilitated through WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE. This modality requires beneficiaries to redeem food commodities at registered retailer using a pre-loaded SCOPE card, a preferred means of purchase for women.

Through the corporate gender-age marker code, WFP Djibouti will ensure to streamline and integrate a stronger gender-focused approach to its activities in 2020. Learning from challenges experienced in 2019 related to availability of national gender statistics, WFP will enhance its efforts to work collaboratively with the humanitarian community to establish better mechanism for gender outcomes monitoring.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

In 2019, WFP Djibouti's support aimed to protect and strengthen actions taken to promote and contribute to people's safety, dignity, and integrity, ensuring that no harm was incurred through its interventions.

Based on the food security outcome monitoring survey, conducted in January 2020, which includes interviews of 827 households in the three settlements of Djibouti, it appeared that 90 percent of refugees reported to have unhindered access to WFP programmes. Since 2018, distribution sites have been improved, such as establishing a separate queue for women, contributing to improved safety conditions during distributions. Shaded areas also help to make the waiting period more comfortable for the elderly and people with young children. WFP Djibouti, together with its partners, ensured that vulnerable beneficiaries, such as the elderly and those living with disabilities could redeem their entitlements using an alternate collector system. This ensured that those without the means to physically collect their food basket or entitlements were still able to receive their food assistance.

Regarding programmes targeting Djiboutian in rural areas, indicators underlined that 99.5 percent of beneficiaries reported unhindered access to WFP Programmes. In urban areas, 100 percent of beneficiaries receiving e-voucher reported no issues, likely due to the modality being facilitated using the SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. Through consultative dialogues with local communities and stakeholders, WFP continues to mitigate potential security challenges when distributing assistance; specific needs of those most vulnerable are taken into consideration, to ensure a holistic approach to the delivery and collection of assistance. As such, in the urban areas, WFP Djibouti ensured that contracted retailers were covering a widespread geographical area.

Preserving the dignity of beneficiaries is core to the assistance provided by WFP. However, despite an overall level of satisfaction, an assessment of beneficiary feedback in the Markazi settlement conducted in 2019, revealed that only 47

percent of its residence believed their dignity was upheld. This perception, according to consultations and discussions with relevant stakeholder, can be attributed to the protracted negotiations with other organisations providing food assistance, which resulted in delays of assistance. Through the planned 2020 implementation of Multi-Purpose Cash in the settlement, WFP aims to broaden beneficiaries' choice of commodities and remove the need to travel to food distribution points to collect their assistance. WFP aims to contribute to beneficiaries' dignity by adopting transformative programming that empowers the individual to make informed decision over their food security.

Through Seasonal Livelihood Programming conducted in Obock and Tadjourah in September 2019, the Country Office ensured a better participatory approach of both local authorities and populations. Indeed, the process ensured that all kind of groups are adequately represented during the discussion, provided an opportunity for the most vulnerable to voice their concerns and needs. The whole process has led to the elaboration of a regional development plan for both regions which can be used by local associations to advocate for funding opportunity.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Despite Djibouti's sustained growth since the 1990s, the country remains affected by widespread poverty and socio-economic inequalities, disproportionately affecting those most vulnerable to food insecurity. Access to mechanisms set-up to provide open and transparent feedback on state or humanitarian assistance are uncoordinated in their responses. At settlement and rural levels, informal and often preferential systems of feedback limit the effectiveness of necessary action to be taken.

In 2019, the percentage of people targeted for assistance that were informed of WFP's programmes significantly decreased in Ali-Addeh reporting a reduction of 32 percent from 73 percent in 2018. While Hol Hol settlement showed an 11 percent increase in 2019, substantial improvements still need to be made to achieve the CSP end-target of 80 percent. No definitive explanation can be drawn from these results, however WFP plans to hold consultative discussions with stakeholders as to strengthen communication on activities and information management.

To support the Government in its efforts to address underlying causal factors and contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP Djibouti provided targeted beneficiaries in urban areas with SCOPE cards to be used at registered retailers. Each card included a hotline number[1] which can be used to provide feedback or request additional information related to WFP's assistance. An assessment of this modality, conducted in 2019, showed that 11 percent of beneficiaries complained using this system to convey their opinions to WFP. Through its Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), WFP received 432 calls in 2019. Most of the calls concerned the inadequate use of the code pin.

In refugee settlements, WFP conducted consultations with partners with the aim to establish an inter-agency Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Despite a strong commitment from stakeholders to streamline current systems, identifying a neutral partner to centralise and coordinate beneficiary concerns has delayed the launch of the CFM. In 2020, WFP and its partners will continue the selection exercise to select an appropriate intermediary for this role.

Preserving the dignity of beneficiaries is core to the assistance provided by WFP and integrated throughout its programming. An assessment of beneficiary feedback in the Markazi settlement revealed that only 47 percent of its residence believed this was upheld in 2019. This perception can be attributed to the protracted negotiations with the King Salman Foundation, which resulted in delays of assistance. Through the planned 2020 implementation of Multi-Purpose Cash in the settlement, WFP aims to broaden beneficiaries' choice of commodities and remove the need to travel to food distribution points to collect their assistance. WFP aims to contribute to beneficiaries' dignity by adopting transformative programming that empowers the individual to make informed decision over their food security.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Djibouti's landscape is rugged and comprised of plateaus, plains, volcanic formations and mountain ranges reaching 2,000 meters above sea level (MHUEAT, 2001). Djibouti has very little arable soil; 89 percent of the country is desert, 10 percent is pasture, and 1 percent is forested (USDS, 2010). Djibouti is also prone to a number of natural hazards, including multi-annual droughts, flash floods, frequent earthquakes, volcanism and fires fuelled by droughts (GFDRR, 2009). Additional environmental challenges include deforestation caused by clearance for agricultural production and fuel wood collection, biodiversity loss, desertification and water pollution. Due to lack of suitable agricultural land, low precipitation and water scarcity, Djibouti imports nearly all of its food (CIA, 2010).

WFP's Food Assistance for Assets activities are designed to respond to some of these environmental challenges. For example, in 2019, 4,800 hectares of degraded hillsides and marginal areas were rehabilitated using locally appropriate soil and water conservation measures, including enclosed areas where some of the 2,000 seedlings produced in WFP-assisted nurseries were used in reforestation projects. On a smaller scale, water harvesting and soil regeneration efforts allowed the creation of more than 320 hectares of community gardens to improve food security and resilience of local communities.

During the planning of food assistance for assets activities and construction projects civil, water and agricultural engineers, forestry experts and technical specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture are consulted to ensure that designs are locally appropriate and adhere to planning and design norms. These government staff also help identify potential environmental risks at the design stage, although systematic risk screening was not been routinely practised until now. While 100 percent of the activities implemented in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank have been subjected to environmental risk screening, NGOs still require capacity strengthening to evaluate the likelihood and impact of environmental and social risks and develop appropriate mitigation measures. Further work will be undertaken in 2020 through WFP's forthcoming Safeguards Framework and environmental and social screening tool to enhance local knowledge in this area and ensure identified risks are avoided and/or mitigated.

In 2019 Djibouti became the first country with 100 percent sustainable energy provided in all refugee camps. The WFP country office collaborated with key humanitarian and host government partners to first assess energy requirements and then assist over the course of three years to have diesel generators replaced with solar photovoltaic systems. This transition sets an encouraging precedent and shows the expanding potential of renewable energy to reduce the humanitarian energy costs and lessen the related adverse environmental impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and pollution from fossil fuel combustion. Going forward, this project is expected to allow refugees to set up revenue generating ventures such as mobile phone charging shops, refrigeration services, sewing, etc. The project will also help foster the integration of renewable energy in other humanitarian and development operations in Djibouti such as office buildings and logistic centres, for which WFP is currently assessing feasibility.

Extra section

In 18 months, Djibouti faced four major natural disasters. The first being Cyclone Sagar which hit Djibouti city in May 2018. The tropical cyclone made landfall further west than any tropical storm in 52 years of recorded storms in the North Indian Basin. An estimated 110 mm of rain (the equivalent of one-year average) were recorded within one day in Djibouti city alone, resulting in heavy flooding. While WFP together with other UN agencies managed to provide support to the Ministry of Social Affairs by distributing paper vouchers, there was a clear gap in terms of emergency preparedness.

This was followed by a period of drought from February to April 2019 which affected the whole Horn of Africa. Unfortunately, Djibouti was unable to provide clear data on its impact particularly on livestock which is one of the main livelihood opportunities in rural areas. As a result, the country could not benefit from international funding raised to face this critical situation.

More recently, in November 2019, Djibouti experienced heavy rains (approximately 300 mm in 4 days) which triggered flash floods across the country. A joint assessment estimated that approximately 200,000 people were impacted. In response to this situation, WFP Djibouti, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS), responded by providing paper vouchers to affected households. However, the response highlighted the need to improve assessments and targeting methodology. Furthermore, the post-Disaster National Assessment conducted in January confirmed that same areas had been impacted during the Cyclone Sagar meaning that risks of floods could have been reduced if better preparedness measures had been implemented. While the newly approved *Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile* (ORSEC) plan was launched by the Ministry of Interior, post-response assessment highlighted the lack of coordination between the various ministries involved and between the government and the UN Agencies.

A direct effect of the extraordinary rainfalls is the rapid and devastating expansion of the desert locust's invasion to the five regions of the country. The direct impact of the locust's invasion, which occurs in coincidence with the early phase of the crop calendar in Djibouti, is the total loss of vegetable crops, fruit crops, and fodder crops including free-grazing areas, thus threatening of human and animal starvation.

Based on these observations, WFP Djibouti decided to include a new activity in its Country Strategic Objective for which expected outcomes are: (i) Shock affected people benefit from enhanced national capacities to prepare for and respond to crises in order to meet their basic needs; (ii) shock affected populations receive emergency food assistance to meet their basic needs during time of crises and early recovery.

Accordingly, WFP will work with central and decentralised authorities such as the Ministry of Interior through the *Secrétariat Exécutif de Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes* to strengthen their capacity for emergency preparedness and response. On the basis of an assessment conducted by MASS on the response to Cyclone Sagar and the severe floods experienced in November 2019, WFP will work with MASS to strengthen its capacity to respond to natural disasters through the social protection system, particularly with a view to ensuring gender-responsiveness and the adequacy of the coverage and amount of transfers. WFP Djibouti will work towards reinforcing the logistic capacities of the MASS so that prepositioned food and items can quickly be dispatched in both urban and rural areas. As a result, populations affected by natural disasters will be better supported during emergency and early recovery phases in an efficient way. In order for WFP to reach this objective, it will continue to advocate for adequate funding.

Summary

[1] Total number of beneficiaries include people assisted in response to November floods

Context and operations

[1] For further information: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/DJI>

[2] Enquête Djiboutienne Auprès des Ménages pour les Indicateurs Sociaux 2017, Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Démographiques (DISED)

[3] The World Bank included Djibouti in the “Harmonised List of Fragile Situations” due to it weakened state infrastructure and divergent public policies.

[4] www.oecd.org/finance/Chinas-Belt-and-Road-Initiative-in-the-global-trade-investment-and-finance-landscape.pdf

Strategic outcome 01

[1] <https://www.usaid.gov/djibouti/food-assistance>

[2] KSF foundation provided a food basket covering the needs of a five-person household

[3] For further information: <https://www.unhcr.org/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-crrf.html>

[4] Programme d'Assistance Sociale de Santé (The Social Assistance Health Programme)

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Food commodities (cereals) planned for WFP's food assistance for assets activities were reallocated under the refugee component of Strategic Outcome One to prevent a reduction in commodities provided in the food basket.

[2] See Social Protection Strategy 2018-2022 elaborated by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity


[3] An Avicennia plants nursery was created. This plant contributes to the biodiversity and productivity in fishery resources as well as the water quality in mangrove coastal areas


Accountability to affected populations

[1] Although the number provided is not a toll-free number, the beneficiary has the opportunity to send a free message requesting to call back

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	40,856	46,071	86,927	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	9,305	11,376	20,681	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	10,796	4,720	15,516	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	714	633	1,347	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			4,800	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall				Overall			
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number				Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	1			

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	17	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	90,000	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	61,795	46,098	75%
	female	62,205	40,829	66%
	total	124,000	86,927	70%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,741	4,053	71%
	female	5,398	3,626	67%
	total	11,139	7,679	69%
24-59 months	male	5,387	3,560	66%
	female	6,251	4,278	68%
	total	11,638	7,838	67%
5-11 years	male	17,038	13,584	80%
	female	14,737	12,008	81%
	total	31,775	25,592	81%
12-17 years	male	12,711	12,337	97%
	female	9,197	8,216	89%
	total	21,908	20,553	94%
18-59 years	male	19,477	11,415	59%
	female	23,852	10,496	44%
	total	43,329	21,911	51%
60+ years	male	1,441	1,149	80%
	female	2,770	2,205	80%
	total	4,211	3,354	80%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	98,238	65,835	67%
Refugee	25,762	21,092	82%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	151	41	27%
Sorghum/Millet	0	622	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat	2,117	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	1,188	-
Dried Fruits	0	95	-
Wheat Soya Blend	206	109	53%
Iodised Salt	38	29	77%
Sugar	160	126	79%
Vegetable Oil	244	225	92%
Peas	454	0	0%
Split Peas	0	370	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Sorghum/Millet	2,535	498	20%
Wheat	375	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	249	-
Dried Fruits	0	96	-
Wheat Soya Blend	0	11	-
Sugar	146	38	26%
Vegetable Oil	272	85	31%
Peas	545	0	0%
Split Lentils	0	1	-
Split Peas	0	109	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	238	126	53%
Sorghum/Millet	76	0	0%
Wheat	238	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	176	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	50	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	192	132	68%
Iodised Salt	10	5	54%
Sugar	52	40	76%
Vegetable Oil	131	56	43%
Peas	111	0	0%
Split Peas	0	83	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize Meal	0	0	-
Rice	43	0	0%
Wheat Flour	0	10	-
High Energy Supplements	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat Soya Blend	1,296	333	26%
Iodised Salt	1	0	0%
Sugar	60	17	29%
Vegetable Oil	147	31	21%
Peas	0	0	0%
Split Peas	9	2	27%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,930,500	627,864	33%
Value Voucher	1,620,000	1,327,186	82%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	216,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long	- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	All Registered Yemeni refugees and asylum seekers living in the camp of Markazi receive multipurpose cash to protect access to food and non-food items.							
Output A	All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-23 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) have access to preventive services including provision of specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education in order to meet their basic nutrition needs							
Output A	All refugee and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition have access to treatment services, including provision of specialized nutrition counselling, to support nutritional recovery							
Output A	Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers living in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl receive adequate food assistance all year long in order to protect access to food.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	211 194 405	240 220 460		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	624 576 1,200	629 580 1,209		
		All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,350 12,650 23,000	9,305 11,376 20,681		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	170 0 170	163 0 163		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,050 0 1,050	864 0 864		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	10,350 12,650 23,000	8,756 10,705 19,461		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,370	2,806		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,930,500	627,864		

A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		General Distribution	individual	2,500	2,500		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	15	15		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Ali Addeh Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	63.20	>63.20	>63.20	64.40	47.90
			Male	77	>77	>77	81.80	59.20
			Overall	74	>74	>74	75.20	56
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	28.90	<28.90	<28.90	29.70	8.30
			Male	15	<14.80	<14.80	13	10
			Overall	17.90	<17.90	<17.90	19.40	10.10
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	7.90	<7.90	<7.90	5.90	43.80
			Male	8.10	<8.10	<8.10	5.20	30
			Overall	8.10	<8.10	<8.10	5.50	33.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	1.08	≤1.08	≤1.08	5.27	3.04
			Male	0.15	≤0.15	≤0.15	4.86	1.62
			Overall	0.35	≤0.35	≤0.35	5.10	20.20
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	68 53 56.60	≥68.40 ≥53.30 ≥56.60	≥68.40 ≥53.30 ≥56.60	73.70 70.30 71.60	64.60 65 64.90
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5 8 7.50	<5.30 <8.10 <7.50	<5.30 <8.10 <7.50	15.30 11.50 12.90	16.70 6.70 9.50
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 0 0.60	<2.60 <0 <0.60	<2.60 <0 <0.60	0.80 1 1	10.40 7.50 8.30
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	24 39 35.30	<23.70 <39.50 <35.30	<23.70 <39.50 <35.30	10.20 17.20 14.50	8.30 20.80 17.30

Food Expenditure Share

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	36.60 40.70 39.80	<36.60 <40.70 <39.80	<36.60 <40.70 <39.80	54 54 54	72.90 80.80 78.60
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Ali Addeh Refugees Children; ALI-SABIEH; Food

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	0 0 0
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	83 81 82

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	≥66	≥66	0		
		Male	0	≥66	≥66	0		
		Overall	0	≥66	≥66	0		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87	>83	>83	87	86.30	
		Male	92	>83	>83	83	81.70	
		Overall	90	>83	>83	85	83.80	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	1	0	
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	
		Overall	0	<3	<3	1	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤10	≤10	0	0	
		Male	0	≤10	≤10	0	0	
		Overall	0	≤10	≤10	0	0	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1	<15	<15	12	14	
		Male	0	<15	<15	17	18	
		Overall	0	<15	<15	15	16	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>6.50	>6.50	0	0	
		Male	0	>6.50	>6.50	6.50	0	
		Overall	0	>6.50	>6.50	3.80	0	
Ali Addeh Refugees Women; ALI-SABIEH; Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>0	>0	15.90	0
Holl Holl Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	69.60 70.20 70	≥69.60 ≥70.20 ≥70	≥69.60 ≥70.20 ≥70	67.90 73.40 71.80	57.40 56.90 57
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.20 15.40 15.30	<15.20 <15.40 <15.30	<15.20 <15.40 <15.30	31 24.80 26.50	29.80 22.50 24.80
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.20 14.40 14.70	<15.20 <14.40 <14.70	<15.20 <14.40 <14.70	1.20 1.90 1.70	12.80 20.60 18.10
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.52 0.15 0.27	<0.52 <0.15 <0.27	<0.52 <0.15 <0.27	5.74 3.57 4.70	2.47 3.41 3.11
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58.70 64.40 62.70	≥58.70 ≥64.40 ≥62.70	≥58.70 ≥64.40 ≥62.70	70.20 71 70.80	66 52.90 57
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 1.90 1.30	<0 <1.90 <1.30	<0 <1.90 <1.30	13.10 12.60 12.80	6.40 11.80 10.10

Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	13 4.80 7.30	<13 <4.80 <7.30	<13 <4.80 <7.30	2.40 1.90 2	14.90 8.80 10.70
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	28.30 28.80 28.70	<28.30 <28.80 <28.70	<28.30 <28.80 <28.70	14.30 14.50 14.40	12.80 26.50 22.10
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.10 34.60 36	<39.10 <34.60 <36	<39.10 <34.60 <36	55 54 54	87.20 74.50 78.50
Holl Holl Refugees Children; ALI-SABIEH; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	0 0 0	
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	52 73 62	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	0 0 0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	99 100 100	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	97 96 96	98.10 97.50 97.80
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0	0 0 0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0 0 0	0 0 0
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	13 8 10	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	4 3 4	3 2 2
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>66 >66 >66	>66 >66 >66	0 0 0	0 0 0
Holl Holl Refugees Women; ALI-SABIEH; Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>0	>0	10.40	0
Markazi Refugees Children; OBOCK; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	0 0 0
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	98 100 99
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	0 0 0
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	56 100 82	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	83 50 79 54 81 52
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0 0 0 0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	17 0 21 0 19 0
MAM Treatment Default rate							

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	50
			Male	44	<15	<15	0	46
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0	48

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>0	>0	25	0
			Male	0	>0	>0	18.20	0
			Overall	0	>0	>0	21.70	0

Markazi Refugees; OBOCK; Cash, Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	28	≥28	≥28	33.30	65.40
			Male	28.70	≥28.70	≥28.70	37.60	63.30
			Overall	28.60	≥28.60	≥28.60	36.50	64.10
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	12	<12	<12	22.20	23.10
			Male	13.90	<13.90	<13.90	30.30	32.30
			Overall	13.60	<13.60	<13.60	28.30	30.70
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	60	<60	<60	44.40	11.50
			Male	57.40	<57.40	<57.40	32.10	3.90
			Overall	57.80	<57.80	<57.80	35.20	5.20

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	1.20	<1.20	<1.20	13.48	2.50
			Male	0.45	<0.45	<0.45	7.67	1.53
			Overall	0.57	<0.57	<0.57	10.60	1.69

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	88 68 71.40	≥88 ≥68 ≥71.40	≥88 ≥68 ≥71.40	50 60.60 58	61.50 62.20 62.10
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4 10.70 9.50	<4 <10.70 <9.50	<4 <10.70 <9.50	1.90 2.40 2.30	7.70 8.70 8.50
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4 6.60 6.10	<4 <6.60 <6.10	<4 <6.60 <6.10	16.70 11.50 12.80	11.50 13.40 13.10
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4 14.80 12.90	<4 <14.80 <12.90	<4 <14.80 <12.90	31.50 25.50 26.90	19.20 15.70 16.30

Food Expenditure Share

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16 7.40 8.80	<16 <7.40 <8.80	<16 <7.40 <8.80	62 61 62	30.80 27.60 28.10
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Markazi Refugees Women; OBOCK; Food

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>0	>0	15.10	0
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Strategic Outcome 02
Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019

- Resilience Building

Activity 02	Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Urban food insecure receive seasonal electronic value based vouchers in order to protect access to food							
Output A	Severely food insecure rural populations have access to food in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,625 6,875 12,500	5,625 6,875 12,500		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	9,000 11,000 20,000	8,457 10,333 18,790		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	956	371		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,620,000	1,327,185		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		General Distribution	individual	2,500	1,620		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	26	26		
Activity 03	Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Moderately food insecure rural populations (Tier 1) receive seasonal food assistance to participate in community resilience building projects and benefit from capacity strengthening support in order to protect access to food and their communities benefit from created/restored assets							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	11,766 10,434 22,200	3,571 3,164 6,735		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,916	717		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	153	326		
	Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	3		
	Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	540	4,800		

	Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	m2	500	1,000		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,000	2,000		
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	416	322		
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	10		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	20	21		
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	3	3		
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	36.80	≥36.80	≥36.80	58.20	47.30
			Male	45.20	≥45.20	≥45.20	55.50	49.90
			Overall	43.40	≥43.40	≥43.40	56.25	49.40
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female	57.10	≥57.10	≥57.10	55	50.30
			Male	63.30	≥63.30	≥63.30	53.30	49.90
			Overall	62.40	≥62.40	≥62.40	53.70	50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	15.80	<15.80	<15.80	12	24.50
			Male	20.90	<20.90	<20.90	18	17.40
			Overall	19.90	<19.90	<19.90	16.25	18.90
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female	22.70	<22.70	<22.70	25	19.90
			Male	16.20	<16.20	<16.20	24.80	16.80
			Overall	17.10	<17.10	<17.10	24.80	17.20

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	47.40	<47.40	<47.40	29.80	28.30
			Male	33.90	<33.90	<33.90	26.50	32.40
			Overall	36.70	<36.70	<36.70	27.50	31.70
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female	20.10	<20.10	<20.10	20	29.80
			Male	20.60	<20.60	<20.60	22	33.30
			Overall	20.50	<20.50	<20.50	21.40	32.80
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	6.70	<6.70	<6.70	11.23	10.40
			Male	9.30	<9.30	<9.30	12.04	11.60
			Overall	8.70	<8.70	<8.70	11.60	10.30
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female	1	<1	<1	10.29	16
			Male	8	<8	<8	12.41	17
			Overall	8	<8	<8	11.40	17
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	63.20	>63.20	>63.20	63	44.40
			Male	63.40	>63.40	>63.40	57.60	37.50
			Overall	63.30	>63.30	>63.30	59.20	38.60
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female	34.20	>34.20	>34.20	62.50	34.60
			Male	40.50	>40.50	>40.50	57.30	42.90
			Overall	39.70	>39.70	>39.70	58.70	24.70
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	10.50	<10.50	<10.50	12.50	19.70
			Male	16	<16	<16	16.60	27.20
			Overall	14.80	<14.80	<14.80	15.40	25.90
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female	37.20	<37.20	<37.20	13.30	37.70
			Male	23.10	<23.10	<23.10	13	22.90
			Overall	25	<25	<25	13.10	24.70
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	9.50	<9.50	<9.50	3.80	23
			Male	11.60	<11.60	<11.60	7	19.70
			Overall	11.10	<11.10	<11.10	6.10	20.30

	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14.30 20.80 19.90	<14.30 <20.80 <19.90	<14.30 <20.80 <19.90	7.50 7.40 7.40	15.10 21.20 20.40
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.80 9.10 10.70	<16.80 <9.10 <10.70	<16.80 <9.10 <10.70	20.70 18.80 19.70	12.90 15.60 15.20
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14.60 15.60 15.40	<14.30 <15.60 <15.40	<14.30 <15.60 <15.40	16.70 22.30 20.80	12.70 13.10 13

Food Expenditure Share

	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	52.60 49.30 50	≤52.60 ≤49.30 ≤50	≤52.60 ≤49.30 ≤50	62 62 62	65.20 65 65.30
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29 28 28	<29 <28 <28	<29 <28 <28	61 61 61	64.50 63.60 63.70

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>50	>50		41.87
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Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	84.90 91.40 89	≥84.90 ≥91.40 ≥89	≥84.90 ≥91.40 ≥89	53.30 50 50.70	87.30 86.20 86.60
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.50 3.80 5.10	<7.50 <3.80 <5.10	<7.50 <3.80 <5.10	17.80 28.90 26.60	7.80 7.50 7.50

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.50 4.80 5.80	<7.50 <4.80 <5.80	<7.50 <4.80 <5.80	28.90 21.20 22.70	4.90 6.60 6
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	8.10 4.60 6.40	2.40 1.40 2
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<0 <0 <0	<0 <0 <0	64.40 70 69.40	0 0 0
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<0 <0 <0	<0 <0 <0	0 3.30 2.60	0 0 0
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>0 >0 >0	>0 >0 >0	6.70 1.60 2.80	0 0 0
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<0 <0 <0	<0 <0 <0	28.90 24.50 25.30	0 0 0
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7 6 6	<7 <6 <6	<7 <6 <6	55 55 55	7 6 6

Strategic Outcome 03	School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year	- Root Causes						
Activity 04	Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output A, N*	Targeted Children in primary and pre-school receive 2 meals every school day, and Take Home Ration in order to achieve equal enrollment and attendance rates for girls and boys and increase school enrolment						
Output C	School-aged children benefit from the development of a national school meals policy and its implementation strategy, in order to meet their food and nutrition needs						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	300 200 500	96 64 160	
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	452 573 1,025	698 620 1,318	
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	1,249 1,251 2,500	3,695 3,693 7,388	
			School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	7,896 8,904 16,800	7,251 8,177 15,428	
		Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		1,879 2,118 3,997	
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,098	618	
C.1	Number of people trained						
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	30	30	
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	30	30	
	Number of individuals (females) trained in safe food preparation and storage		School feeding (on-site)	individual	40	0	
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided						
	Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	505,000	2,031,305	
C.3	Number of technical support activities provided						
	Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	23	15	
	WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	15,000	5,000	
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	2	1	
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	45	42	

C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	2			
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	18	18		
N*.5	Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed							
	Number of school gardens established		School feeding (on-site)	garden	21	21		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Rural School; Djibouti; Food								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 04: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	≥6	≥6	10	0
			Male	14	≥6	≥6	5	0
			Overall	0	≥6	≥6	7	0
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 04: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98	≥98	≥98	99.93	99
			Male	99	≥99	≥99	99.94	99
			Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99.94	99
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 04: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	>1	>1	1	0
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 04: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	>0	>0	5	0
			Male	0	>0	>0	6	0
			Overall	0	>0	>0	5	0

Retention rate	Act 04: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	>0	>0	95	0
			Male	0	>0	>0	94	0
			Overall	0	>0	>0	95	0

Strategic Outcome 04		Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long						
		- Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	All Djiboutian children 6-59 months and PLW/G suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition have access to treatment, including provision of specialized nutrition foods and nutrition counselling, to support nutritional recovery							
Output A, B, E	Djiboutian children 24-59 months and PLW/G in areas where GAM rate is above 15 percent have access to specialized nutritious foods and their primary caregivers receive nutrition education in order to ensure basic nutrition needs are met to prevent acute malnutrition							
Output A, B, E	All Djiboutian children 6-23 months and PLW/G in areas with the highest rates of chronic malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods and their primary caregivers receive nutrition education through the closest facility in order to prevent chronic malnutrition							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,300 0 1,300	653 0 653		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,630 0 3,630	4,000 0 4,000		
		TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total		42 51 93		
			HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Total		80 95 175		
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,521 1,404 2,925	1,040 960 2,000		

			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,146 2,904 6,050	3,207 2,960 6,167		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,172	349		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	65	65		
E.3	Number of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling							
	Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	55	55		
	Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	55			
Activity 06	Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	All moderate acutely malnourished ART/TB-DOT clients and food insecure households affected by HIV receive nutrition foods and are included in a mitigating safety net programme in order to improve their nutrition status, productivity and food security							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Total		1,406 1,719 3,125		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	132 168 300	55 68 123		
		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	676 824 1,500	101 124 225		
		All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	676 824 1,500			
			HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Total	1,689 2,061 3,750			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	900 1,100 2,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	382	43		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	216,000			
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Rural HC children; Djibouti; Food

MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	77	>75	>75	76	0	
		Male	77	>75	>75	79	0	
		Overall	77	>75	>75	78	0	

MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1	<3	<3	0	0	
		Male	1	<3	<3	0	0	
		Overall	1	<3	<3	0	0	

MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5	<15	<15	0	0	
		Male	5	<15	<15	1	0	
		Overall	5	<15	<15	1	0	

MAM Treatment Default rate								
Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	17	<15	<15	23	0	
		Male	17	<15	<15	20	0	
		Overall	17	<15	<15	21	0	

Urban HC children; Djibouti; Food

Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	>0	>0	30.80	0	
		Male	0	>0	>0	33.30	0	
		Overall	0	>0	>0	32	0	

MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	>75	>75	56	0
Male			0	>75	>75	49	0	
Overall			0	>75	>75	52	0	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1	<3	<3	0	0
Male			1	<3	<3	0	0	
Overall			1	<3	<3	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5	<15	<15	3	0
Male			5	<15	<15	3	0	
Overall			5	<15	<15	3	0	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	17	<15	<15	49	0
Male			17	<15	<15	41	0	
Overall			17	<15	<15	45	0	
Urban HC Women; DICKHIL; Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>0	>0	28.50	0
Urban HC Women; OBOCK; Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

	Act 05: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>0	>0	19.70	0
Urban TB-DOTS clients; Djibouti; Food								
TB Nutritional Recovery rate								
	Act 06: Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	TB Care & treatment	Overall	83	>75	>75	96	0
TB Treatment Default rate								
	Act 06: Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	TB Care & treatment	Overall	0	<15	<15	3	0

Strategic Outcome 05	The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year	- Crisis Response						
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Common services clients; Djibouti; Capacity Strengthening								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 07: Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Overall	0	>75	>75		0

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Ali Addeh Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	78.60	0
			Male	0	=100	=100	98.40	0
			Overall	0	=100	=100	90.90	0
Holl Holl Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	89.20	0
			Male	0	=100	=100	89.30	0
			Overall	0	=100	=100	89.20	0
Markazi Refugees; OBOCK; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	90.20	0
			Male	0	=100	=100	99.40	0
			Overall	0	=100	=100	97.10	0
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	98.60	0
			Male	0	=100	=100	99.80	0
			Overall	0	=100	=100	99.40	0
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	=100	=100	100	0
			Male	0	=100	=100	99.40	0
			Overall	0	=100	=100	99.50	0
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female	0	=100	=100	100	0
			Male	0	=100	=100	100	0
			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Ali Addeh Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	99.20	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	100	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	99.70	0
Holl Holl Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	100	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	99.50	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	99.70	0
Markazi Refugees; OBOCK; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	88.90	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	99.40	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	96.80	0
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	98.10	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	99.60	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	99.20	0
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assi stance for asset	Female	0	=90	=90	100	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	99.40	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	99.50	0
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	100	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	100	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	100	0
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Ali Addeh Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	60.20	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	69.30	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	65.80	0

Holl Holl Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	64.30	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	70.60	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	68.80	0
Markazi Refugees; OBOCK; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	42.60	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	49.70	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	47.90	0
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	89.40	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	90.80	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	90.40	0
	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assi stance for asset	Female	0	=90	=90	97.50	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	96.90	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	97.10	0
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distributi on	Female	0	=90	=90	86.70	0
			Male	0	=90	=90	77.70	0
			Overall	0	=90	=90	79.50	0

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assi stance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	86

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Ali Addeh Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	88.20	>50	>50	87.70	84.40
			Decisions made by men	Overall	5.90	<30	<30	7.80	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	5.90	<20	<20	4.50	9.60
Holl Holl Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	76	>50	>50	87.90	81.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	15.10	<30	<30	11.40	11.40
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	8.90	<20	<20	0.70	7.40
Markazi Refugees; OBOCK; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	59.50	>50	>50	36.10	54.30
			Decisions made by men	Overall	34	<30	<30	58.30	42.40
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	6.50	<20	<20	5.60	3.30
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	52.80	>50	>50	63.50	60.40
			Decisions made by men	Overall	41.50	<30	<30	22.90	31.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	5.70	<20	<20	12.50	8.50

	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	28	>50	>50	57.10	35.10
			Decisions made by men	Overall	52.75	<30	<30	34.90	43
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	19.25	<20	<20	6.30	21.90
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	15	>50	>50	100	77
			Decisions made by men	Overall	82	<30	<30	0	11
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	3	<20	<20	0	12

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Nutrition counselors; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Prevention of acute malnutrition		Female	0	>25	>25	100	0
				Male	0	>75	>75	0	0
				Overall	0	>100	>100	100	0
Rural activity supporters (Cooks); Djibouti; Food	Act 04: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)		Female	0	>75	>75	90	0
				Male	0	>25	>25	10	0
				Overall	0	>100	>100	100	0
Rural food insecure participants; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset		Female	0	>25	>25		0
				Male	0	>75	>75		0
				Overall	0	>100	>100		0

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Ali Addeh Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.70 17 18.50	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	32 46 41	68.70 75 73.20
Holl Holl Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	37 26 29.30	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	39 49 46	32.10 36.70 35.20
Markazi Refugees; OBOCK; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	40 46.30 45.30	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	16.70 23 21.50	46.20 44.10 44.40
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23 23 23	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	12.50 19.60 17.70	11.40 8.50 9
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	32 32 32	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	21.10 11.10 14.10	15.60 9.50 10
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39 39 39	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	24 34.20 32	19.90 27.70 22.60
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Ali Addeh Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	100 100 100	97.90 100 99.40

Holl Holl Refugees; ALI-SABIEH; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	100	>90	>90	100	100
			Male	100	>90	>90	100	100
			Overall	100	>90	>90	100	100
Markazi Refugees; OBOCK; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	General Distributi on	Female	96	>90	>90	92.60	96.20
			Male	100	>90	>90	99.40	97.60
			Overall	99.30	>90	>90	97.70	97.40
Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distributi on	Female	99.20	>90	>90	100	99.45
			Male	99.20	>90	>90	100	99.45
			Overall	99.20	>90	>90	100	99.45
Rural food insecure househol; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food assi stance for asset	Female	96.60	>90	>90	100	97
			Male	96.60	>90	>90	100	97
			Overall	96.60	>90	>90	100	97
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	General Distributi on	Female	97.60	>90	>90	100	100
			Male	100	>90	>90	100	100
			Overall	98.50	>90	>90	100	100

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher			Overall	1	>1	>1	1	1

World Food Programme

Contact info

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WFP in Djibouti

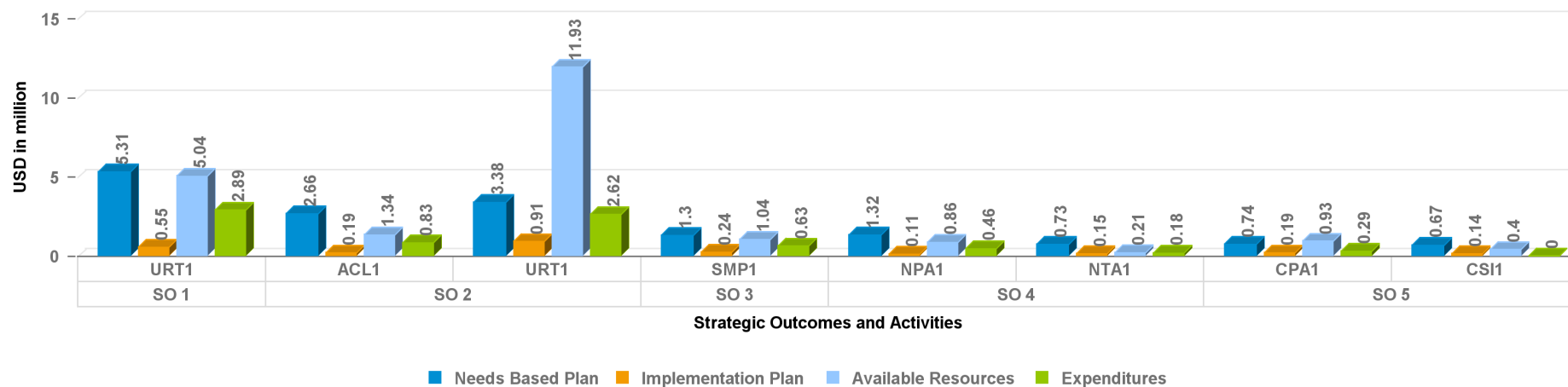
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/djibouti>

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long
SO 2	Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019
SO 3	School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year
SO 4	Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long
SO 5	The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
CSI1	Provide vocational training sessions in the transport and commodity handling sectors to partners
NPA1	Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.
NTA1	Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients
SMP1	Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme
URT1	Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019	Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	2,663,775	188,872	1,335,891	833,519
		Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	3,383,878	911,881	11,932,632	2,622,710
	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long	Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	5,311,553	545,185	5,040,859	2,894,654
	School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year	Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	1,302,422	238,253	1,037,242	627,473
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,661,628	1,884,191	19,346,623	6,978,356

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/ DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long	Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	1,321,036	106,514	857,913	461,213
		Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	731,386	147,739	205,121	180,709
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,052,422	254,253	1,063,034	641,922
8	The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	740,202	185,050	932,429	290,201
		Provide vocational training sessions in the transport and commodity handling sectors to partners	665,117	135,082	403,676	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,405,318	320,133	1,336,105	290,201

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			16,119,368	2,458,577	21,745,762	7,910,479
			2,875,355	400,979	2,590,388	1,629,662
			18,994,723	2,859,557	24,336,150	9,540,141
			1,235,604	185,871	763,520	763,520
			20,230,328	3,045,428	25,099,670	10,303,661



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

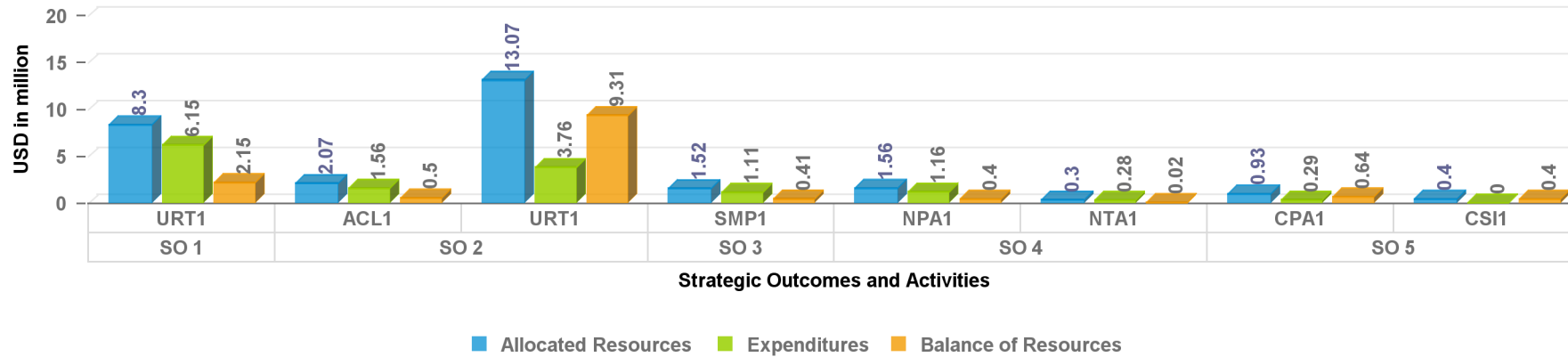
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long
SO 2	Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019
SO 3	School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year
SO 4	Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long
SO 5	The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
CSI1	Provide vocational training sessions in the transport and commodity handling sectors to partners
NPA1	Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.
NTA1	Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients
SMP1	Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme
URT1	Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019	Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	4,383,181	2,065,494	0	2,065,494	1,563,121	502,372
		Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	6,900,359	11,885,497	1,186,411	13,071,908	3,761,987	9,309,921
	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long	Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	9,356,143	8,300,548	0	8,300,548	6,154,343	2,146,205
	School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year	Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	2,671,273	1,517,195	0	1,517,195	1,107,427	409,768
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			23,310,957	23,768,734	1,186,411	24,955,145	12,586,879	12,368,267

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/ DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long	Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	3,061,873	1,560,966	0	1,560,966	1,164,266	396,700
		Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	1,290,682	304,700	0	304,700	280,288	24,412
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,352,555	1,865,666	0	1,865,666	1,444,554	421,112

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	1,485,988	932,429	0	932,429	290,201	642,228
		Provide vocational training sessions in the transport and commodity handling sectors to partners	1,322,371	403,676	0	403,676	0	403,676
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,808,358	1,336,105	0	1,336,105	290,201	1,045,904
Total Direct Operational Cost			30,471,870	26,970,505	1,186,411	28,156,916	14,321,634	13,835,282
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,371,198	2,902,849	113,265	3,016,114	2,055,387	960,726
Total Direct Costs			35,843,068	29,873,354	1,299,676	31,173,030	16,377,021	14,796,009
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,330,747	1,787,932		1,787,932	1,787,932	0
Grand Total			38,173,815	31,661,286	1,299,676	32,960,962	18,164,953	14,796,009

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures